GOL'DIN, M.; TUNIN, G.

Establish amortization deductions correctly. Fin. SSSR 21 no.10: 62-64 O '60. (MIRA 13:10)

(Moscow—Amortization)

USSR/Mining Feb 49
Coal Cutting Machines
Mechanization

"Results of Shaft Tests of Cutting Machine MV-60," M. A. Gol'din, 2 pp

"Ugol'" No 2

Results of tests at "Donbassantratsit" Mine Combine revealed that the operational part, the feeding and cutting parts, and the miller of cutting machine MV-60 perform well and are satisfactory for cutting coal of various hardnesses. Power of machine, tractive force, high speed, and dependability of construction assure its high
FDB

48/49T83

USSR/Mining (Contd) Feb 49

productiveness. Gives two tables of experimental results and four illustrations of machine parts.

48/49T83

GOL'DIN, M.A.

Electromechanical equipment in the mine of the near future. Ugol'. 31 no.5:34-35 My '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Kombinat Voroshilovgradshakhtostroy.
(Electricity in mining)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515630005-6"

GOL'DIN, V. A., Cand of Tech Sci -- (diss) "Investigation and development of a new method of charging mine locomotives for underground hauling." Dnepropetrovsk, 1957, 22 pp (Dnepropetrovsk Mining Institute im Artem) 100 copies (KL, 31-57, 104)

GOL'DIN, N.A., kand. tekhn. nauk

Mechanization and automatization of mines. Ugol' Ukr. 3 no.12:3-
N '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1.Nachal'nik energomekhanicheskogo upravleniya Luganskogo sovnarkhoza.
(Automatic control)
(Lugansk Province--Coal mining machinery)

GOL'DIN, M.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; PLYUSHCHOV, V.G., inzh.

Remote control in mines of the Luganak Economic Region. Ugol' 35 no.1:11-16 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Luganskiy sovnarkhoz (for Gol'din). 2. Trest Luganskugleavtomatika (for Plyushchov).
(Remote control)
(Lugansk Province--Coal mines and mining)

KUZ'MICH, A.S.; GOL'DIN, M.A.; SHPARBERG, Ye.M.; FROLOV, A.G.

Hydraulic hoisting system with an AZV-1 loading machine in the No.1 "XIX Parts"ezd" Mine of the Leninugol' Trust. Ugol' 35 no.1:35-39 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Luganskiy sovnarkhoz (for Kuz'mich, Gol'din). 2. Kuznetskiy filial Giprouglemasha (for Shparberg). 3. Institut gornogo dela AN SSSR (for Frolov).
(Lugansk Province--Mine hoisting)
(Hydraulic mining)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515630005-6"

KUZ'MICH, A.S.; GOL'DIN, M.A.

Remote control in coal mines. Ugol' 35 no.9:54-57 S '60.
(MIRA 13:10)

1. Luganskiy sovnarkhoz (for Kuz'mich). 2. Institut gornogo dela AN USSR (for Gol'din).
(Remote control)
(Coal mines and mining--Equipment and supplies)

VARTANYANTS, A.M.; GOL'DIN, M.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; SNAMOVSKIY, Ye.S.

Discussion of IU.V.Kozin and L.V.Grishpun's article "Levels and depth of the automation of operations in mining." Ugol' 36 no.7: 17-23 Jl '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Dongiprouglemash (for Vartanyants). 2. Institut gornogo dela AN USSR (for Gol'din).
(Coal mines and mining) (Automation)
(Kozin, IU.V.) (Grishpun, L.V.)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515630005-6"

GOL'DIN, M.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; PARAFENKO, V.I., inzh.; DERGACHEV, L.G., inzh.

Some problems of the application of telemechanics in mines.
Ugol' Ukr. 6 no.9:11-13 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Institut gornogo dela AN UkrSSR.
(Mining engineering) (Remote control)

KHUDOSOVTSEV, N.M.; PAK, V.S., akademik; BORISHENKO, K.S.; PYATKIN, A.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; GOL'DIN, M.A., kand. tekhn. nauk

Urgent problems in the development of the coal industry.
Ugol' 38 no.6:62-63 Je '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Predsedatel' Donetskogo soveta narodnogo khozyaystva (for Khudosovtsev). 2. AN UkrSSR (for Pak). 3. Chlen-korrespondent AN UkrSSR (for Borisenko).
(Coal mines and mining)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515630005-6"

GOLUBIN, M. [illegible] ... Telemekhanicheskiye ustroystva [illegible] Moskva, Mosk. [illegible] 250 p.

(MIRA 18:4)

GOL'DE, M.F.

GOL'DE, M.F. "New Method of Quantitative Calculation of Microorganisms," Mikrobiologiia, vol. 3, no. 2, 1934, pp.271-276. M.B.3 1.62

SO; Sire Si-90-53 15 Dec. 1953

APPROVED FOR RELEASE Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515630005-6

The role of the decomposition of proteins and the products of such decomposition in self-heating. M. I. Goldin, *Biol. State Inst. Ig. Microbiol.* U. S. S. R. 8, No. 2, 155-75 (1936). *Chem. Zentr.* 1938, I, 1005, cf. Tercoure and Bonnet, C. A. 20, 2004. The assumption of the existence of sp. groups of thermogenic bacteria is unfounded, sp. biochem. processes have a decisive significance in the phenomenon of spontaneous heating. One of these processes is the utilization of proteins and the products of their hydrolysis as a source of energy by the micro-organisms. The chief energy for the development of proteins is connected not with the hydrolysis but with the decompn. of the amino acids. The production of heat by the bacteria is considerably greater when their development is at the cost of proteins or the products of their hydrolysis as a single source of C than when the development of the same bacteria at the same rate of growth is at the expense of glucose. The production of heat at the expense of proteins and the products of their hydrolysis is much greater under aerobic than under anaerobic conditions; the production of heat, therefore, is related to oxidation processes. It is practically impossible for the decompn. of proteins under anaerobic conditions to result in spontaneous heating. There exists a certain regularity between the curves of heat production by the bacteria and the deamination curves; the greatest loss in the decompn. of proteins takes place chiefly in the 2d phase which is characterized by the splitting off of NH_2 groups. The heat liberated during deamination is a small amount at most to 2% of the extra heat. The decomposition of proteins and of their decompn. products as well is one of the causes of spontaneous heating under certain conditions.

M. G. Moscow

AM

GOLDIN (M. I.). **On the so-called masking of virus diseases.**—*C.R. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S.*, N.S., xv, 9, pp. 567–569, 1937.

The results of experiments in 1936 in the Crimea, in which *Nicotiana glutinosa* plants were inoculated with the juice obtained from aseptically collected apical leaves of apparently healthy tobacco plants taken from field plots with 36, 28, 28, and 18 per cent., respectively, of the plants visibly infected with mosaic, showed that 87, 60, 43, and 20 per cent., respectively, of the apparently healthy plants carried the mosaic virus in a masked condition, the real infection percentage in those plots being thus raised to 91, 65, 59, and 35, respectively. This indicates that determination of percentage infection with mosaic in tobacco plantations, and probably also in the case of other virus diseases by external symptoms alone is not reliable.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515630005-6"

GOL'DIN, V.I.

GOL'DIN, V.I. "Some Data Characterizing Some of the Inclusions in the Mineral Waters [illegible] of Tobolsk," [illegible], vol. 7, no. 1, [illegible], p. 3-5, [illegible]

SO: Sire Si-90-53 15 Dec. 1953

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515630005-6"

C+

11D

Crystalline inclusions in the virus of the tobacco mosaic disease. II. M. I. Gol'din. *Biokhimiya* U. S. S. R. 7, 1121–3 (1938); *Chem. Zentr.* 1940, I, 3281. The virus of the tobacco mosaic disease is no. 33, 3815. closed in the Ivanovsky crystals. From their appearance, X-inclusions contain no virus. M. G. Mas...

AM

GOLDES (M. L.). **I. Tobacco-mosaic virus as influenced by micro-organisms. II. Adsorption of Tobacco-mosaic virus by micro-organisms.** *C.R. Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R.*, N.S., xx, 9, pp. 735-740. 1938.

The first of these two papers on the relations between viruses and micro-organisms in culture and under natural conditions describes a series of experiments in which both the non-sterile tobacco-mosaic virus [*R.A.M.*, xvii, p. 809] in tomato juice and the sterile filtrate (filtered through L3 candles) were more rapidly inactivated (at 25° C.) under aerobic than under anaerobic conditions. The sterile filtrate of the virus was found to lose its activity almost completely on the second day in the presence of a pure culture of *Torula kefyr* under aerobic conditions, while it remained active for over six months in a culture of *B[acillus] mycoides*, *B[acterium] coli comm[une]* occupying an intermediate place. Regular records of the hydrogen ion concentration showed that the effect of the organisms on the virus was not conditioned by changes of P_H.

A.S.M.E.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515630005-6"

In experiments on the adsorption of tobacco mosaic virus by micro-organisms, described in the second paper, samples of juice of tomato infected with either ordinary tobacco mosaic virus or with the crystalline virus, both previously filtered through L3 candles, were added to cultures of micro-organisms with different P_H values, flasks without micro-organisms serving as controls. All flasks were kept for two hours in a thermostat at 37° and then for 24 hours in a refrigerator, after which all preparations were centrifuged three or four times for five minutes at a speed of 1,000 r.p.m., the supernatant liquid decanted each time, and finally the virus content of the sediment and of the last washing liquid was determined by inoculation on *Nicotiana glutinosa*. The results showed that the virus was adsorbed by *Bacillus mycoides* and *Schizosaccharomyces*, particularly in an acid medium.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515630005-6

PROCESSES AND PREPARATIONS

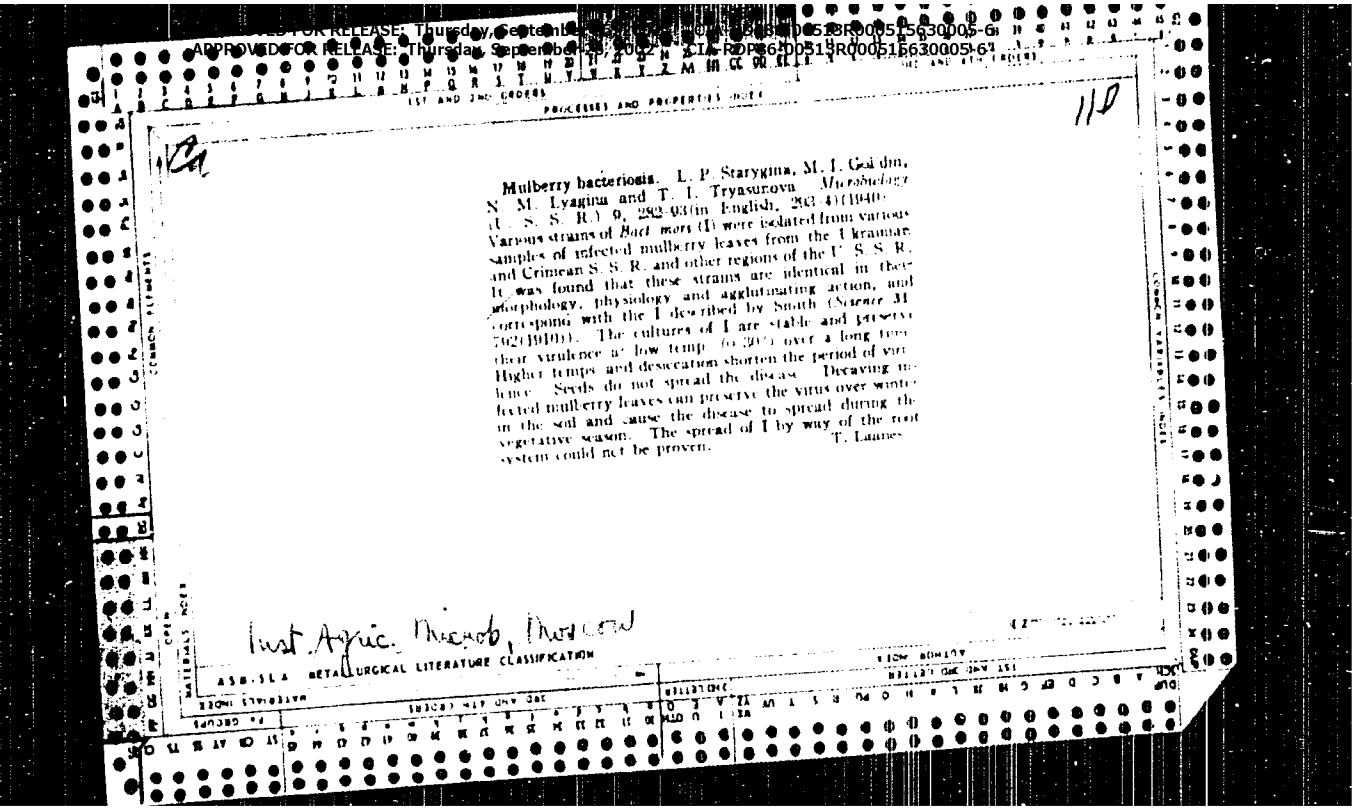
Tobacco mosaic virus propagation by tomato seeds M. I. Gol'din. *Mikrobiologiya* (U. S. S. R.) **8**, 613-18 (in English, 619) (1939).—Mosaic-stricken tomato plants contain tobacco mosaic virus on the surface of the seeds. This was detd. by exposing tobacco leaves to contact with the pulp of tomato seed coats. The tobacco plants became infected. The stricken tomato seeds can be disinfected with only a small loss in germination capacity, by treatment with 40% HCHO, dild. 1:400, for 5 min. Then the HCHO is poured off. Two hrs. later the seeds are rinsed 5 times with water, dried overnight and placed into a 1% soln. of $KMnO_4$ for 5 min. Then they are rinsed, soaked overnight, dried in a moist chamber for 2 days and sown. In this procedure $KMnO_4$ can be replaced by 1.5% NaOH soln. (10 min.) or by a 1% soln. of peracetic acid (30 min.). Only 0.28% of the plants grown from treated seeds were diseased. Among control plants 11% were affected. I. Tames

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515630005-6"

GOLDIN (M. I.). **A virus strain of mosaic disease of the aucuba-type in Tomato.** *C.R. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S., N.S.*, xxv. 7, pp. 630-632, 1 fig., 1939.

In the course of microscopic examination of the protein inclusions encountered in tissues of plants affected with tobacco mosaic, a method of diagnosis widely applied on one of the State vegetable farms near Moscow, the author met with a virus, designated strain A, which differed from the virus of ordinary tobacco mosaic. Seedling tomato plants infected by strain A developed strikingly deformed filiform leaves, yellow mosaic symptoms appearing after one to two months. The strain caused local necroses on leaves of *Nicotiana sylvestris*, but no mosaic, thus differing from ordinary tobacco mosaic and resembling the aucuba mosaic virus. Furthermore, tissues of tomato plants infected with strain A showed similar intercellular inclusions to those characteristic of the aucuba mosaic virus (namely, solid, brownish, granulated or oval inclusions, long needles, and, rarely, hexagonal crystals). The strain A retained all its properties when heated at 70° [C.] for 25 minutes. It is concluded that this variant is a type of aucuba mosaic not previously recorded in the U.S.S.R. The author also observed an 'enation' virus causing outgrowths from the lower surface of the leaf blades in tomato and tobacco plants, and producing peculiar modifications in the leaf veins, which appear to be inverted, so that the hairs are on the upper instead of on the lower side of the blade.



Mulberry bacteriosis. L. P. Starygina, M. I. Gal'din, N. M. Lyagina and T. I. Tryasurova. *Microbiology* (U. S. S. R.) 9, 282-93 (in English, 283-4) (1940). Various strains of *Bact. mori* (I) were isolated from various samples of infected mulberry leaves from the Ukrainian and Crimean S. S. R. and other regions of the U. S. S. R. It was found that these strains are identical in their morphology, physiology and agglutinating action, and correspond with the I described by South (*Science* 31, 702 (1910)). The cultures of I are stable and preserve their virulence at low temp. (0-3°) over a long time. Higher temps. and desiccation shorten the period of virulence. Seeds do not spread the disease. Decaying infected mulberry leaves can preserve the virus over winter in the soil and cause the disease to spread during the vegetative season. The spread of I by way of the root system could not be proven.

T. Laures

Inst. Applic. Microb., Moscow

Mosaic disease of greenhouse tomatoes and its control

M. I. Gol'din. *Microbiology* (U. S. S. R.) 9, 783 (1940); English, 739 (1940); cf. *C. A.* 35, 2553[9]. In disinfecting tomato seeds by HCOH and permanganate the exposure to permanganate can be extended to 30 min. without affecting germination. It is quite probable that the infection spreads by way of the soil during plant growth through the roots of diseased plants, especially in greenhouse plots. Chloropicrin is ineffective for soil disinfection. The use of disinfected seeds and heat sterilization of the soil is best for virus control.

11 D

Interrelations between mosaic virus and ascorbic acid in the tobacco plant. M. I. Goldin. *Compt. rend. acad.* [illegible] *R.* [illegible] 26 [illegible] (in English). — Data are presented on the content of ascorbic acid in sound and infected tobacco plants. [illegible] form of ascorbic acid was estd. by [illegible] 2,6-dichlorophenolindophenol. The following method was applied: 2 g. of fresh leaves [illegible] ground with sand in a mortar and [illegible] of metaphosphoric acid [illegible] of metaphosphoric acid. [illegible] was [illegible] for 5-10 min. The results were as follows:

Amt. of ascorbic acid [illegible] g. of leaves

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Decrease %
[illegible]	[illegible]	0.212	31.7
" "	0.244	0.208	14.[illegible]
" "	[illegible]	0.424	18.[illegible]
" "	[illegible]	0.424	25.1
" "	[illegible]	1.38	19.1
" "	[illegible]	1.263	12.[illegible]
[illegible]	0.241	[illegible]	16.4
" "	[illegible]	0.270	25.1
" "	0.256	0.176	31.7
[illegible]	0.427	0.367	34.1
" "	0.462	0.322	30.4

Amt. of ascorbic acid [illegible] green portions [illegible] of leaves [illegible]

Green portions	[illegible] portions	[illegible]
0.582	0.43[illegible]	27.1
0.560	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	14
0.488	[illegible]	[illegible]
0.465	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible] the affected plants showing [illegible] mosaic [illegible] with the following results:

[illegible]

Ascorbic acid [illegible] per 1 g. affected	[illegible]	Decrease	[illegible] affected	[illegible] sound
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

11 references.

A. H. Krappe

GOLUB, [illegible]

GOLUB, V. [illegible], "Study of Cry-Pollen Inclusion in Tomatoes [illegible] Genetic Diagnosis," in Virus Diseases of Plants and Measures for Their Control, Works of the Conference on Virus Diseases of Plants 1939, Institute Horticulture [illegible] Soviet Union (USSR), Warsaw, 1941, pp. 36-42. [illegible] Sc

SO: Sire Si-90-53, 15 Dec. 1953

GOL'DIN, V.I.

GOL'DIN, V.I. "[illegible] on the Cryptanalysis [illegible] of the Type of Substitution," Comptes Rendus (Doklady) de l'Academie des Sciences de l'URSS, Vol. 52, 1946, pp. 755-757. 501 P422

SO: Sire Si-90-53 15 Dec. 1953

GOL'DIN, M.I.

GOL'DIN, M.I. "Classification of the Tomato Streak Virus," Mikrobiologiia, vol. 16, no. 4, 1947, pp. 305-309. 148.2

SO: Sire Si-[illegible]-53 7 Dec. 1953

USSR/Medicine - Plants, Diseases Dec 48
Medicine - Tomatoes

"Practices in the Struggle Against Mosaic and Streak in Tomatoes," M. I. Gol'din, A. P. Pariyevskaya, Inst of Microbiol, Acad Sci USSR, 6 pp

"Dok v-s Ak Sel'khoz Nauk" No 12

Directions for growing healthy tomato plants include: eliminating infected plants before and a few months after planting in greenhouses and again on planting in the ground. Antivirus processing of the skin of the seed is important. Lowering

63/49T47

USSR/Medicine - Plants, Diseases (Contd) Dec 48

the temperature in greenhouses may contribute to the development of streak. Submitted 22 May 47.

63/49T47

GOL'DIN, M. I.

USSR/Medicine - Microbiology Jul/Aug 48
Medicine - Virology

"Reaction of Petunias With the Virus Causing Mosaic Disease in Tomatoes," M. I. Gol'din, Inst of Microbiol, Acad Sci USSR, Moscow, 4 pp

"Mikrobiologiya" Vol XVII, No 4, pp 343-345

Petunias were inoculated with: (1) sap of tomato plants with mosaic disease or other necrotic formations on their leaves, and (2) extract from dried leaves of tomato plants preserved for over a year. Shows that petunias are affected in a manner similar to tomatoes.

44/49774

USSR/Medicine - Microbiology (Contd) Jul/Aug 48

Disproves theory that necrotic conditions in petunias are caused by a separate virus. Establishes possible basis for isolating tomato mosaic virus. One experiment shows that activity of sap of diseased tomatoes decreases after 10-minute heat treatment at 80°. Includes three tables. Submitted 5 Nov 47.

44/49774

GOLDIN, M. I.

USSR/Medicine - Viruses Sep/Oct 48
Medicine - Plants, Diseases

"Specificity of Filiform Virus Inclusions," M. I. Gol'din, Inst of Microbiol, Acad Sci USSR, Moscow, 4½ pp

"Mikrobiologiya" Vol XVII, No 5

Assertion of Sheffield and Kassanis that differences in morphology of virus inclusions within limits of tomato mosaic virus group are determined by meteorological conditions (Ann Appl Biol, Vol XXVIII,4 pp, 360,1941) is erroneous. Gol'din's experiments show that the filiform inclusions are due solely to infection of plant by a specific virus. Describes

[redacted] 18/49T57

USSR/Medicine - Viruses (Contd) Sep/Oct 48

principal differences in behavior of virus particles connected with formation of Ivanovskiy's crystals and filiform inclusions in the plant cell. These particles are located simultaneously within the cell in two phases, some distributed in protoplasm and others concentrated as filiform inclusions. Submitted 15 Mar 48.

[redacted] 18/49T57

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1 of 4

GOLUBEV, M. I. & PARDENSKAYA, Mme A. P. — Материалы по очагам болезни томатов в Крыму. [Weediness of Tomatoes in the Crimea.] Микробиология [*Microbiology*], 19, 6, стр. 527–531. Illus. 1950.

Experiments carried out in the summer of 1949 at the Microbiological Institute of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, Moscow, confirmed that *Hyalothrips vaudeeri* is the main vector of the weediness disease of tomatoes [tomato big bud virus — *R.A.M.*, 27, p. 481] in the Crimea. The disease was most prevalent in the Zuuk district where the insect was very abundant. In field tests under natural conditions of infection, the "stemmed" varieties Jacobec, Alpateva, and Gribovsky were the most resistant, being free from infection in three different localities.

In the course of this study the authors observed in the Krasnodar district a mosaic leaf curl virus disease first described by Sukhov and Vasil'ev [A new virus disease of tomato, leaf curl, and its vector, *Bemisia tabaci* Gen. (*C.R. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S.*, N.S., 36, p. 133, 1947) and by curling of tomato leaves [*R.A.M.*, 28, p. 161] also of virus nature [but not specified].

Review of Applied Mycology

Goldin (M. I.) & Nazarovna (Mme M. Z.). Реакция **Cyphomandra betacea** на вирус мозаики табака и стрика. [Reaction of *Cyphomandra betacea* to Tobacco mosaic and streak viruses.] Микробиология [*Microbiology*], 20, 4, pp. 340-342, 1 fig., 1951.

In work on the resistance of *Cyphomandra betacea* to tobacco mosaic and tomato streak [a strain of tobacco mosaic] viruses [*R.A.M.*, 30, p. 590] at the Microbiological Institute of Sciences, Moscow, U.S.S.R., three leaves of young plants, grown from seed and free from tobacco mosaic virus, were infected by rubbing with sap from tomato plants infected with tobacco mosaic. A month later three out of six plants showed mosaic symptoms, with deformity of the leaves and the presence of inclusion bodies. The remaining three became diseased only after a second inoculation. However, 13 out of 24 control plants not rubbed developed conspicuous mosaic symptoms during the summer. Tomato scions, severely infected with mosaic and streak, were grafted on to 50 *C. betacea* plants, but seven of these remained quite healthy. It was found that while *C. betacea* could be infected, though less easily than tomato and tobacco, with various strains of tobacco mosaic virus both by grafting and sap rubbing, infection was not always possible, for some reason still unknown.

Inst. Microbiol., Acad. Sci. USSR

USSR/Biology (Agriculture) - Bacterial Fertilization Jan 52

"Silicate Bacteria," M. I. Gol'din, Cand Biol Sci

"Nauka i Zhizn'" Vol XIX, No 1, pp 31, 32

Aluminosilicates, which occur in all kinds of soils, contain 15-20% K. This element, on the basis of work done by V. G. Aleksandrov, G. A. Zak, A. Ye. Novorusova, I. P. Remezov, N. I. Sushkina, et al., is liberated if silicate bacteria are added to the soil. Yields of cotton, summer wheat, etc., are increased by

203T4

USSR/Biology (Agriculture) - Bacterial Fertilization (Contd) Jan 52

20% in this manner, so that addn of potassium fertilizers becomes unnecessary.

203T4

GOL'DIN, M. I.

Mosaic Disease

Mosaic of the plantain. Dokl. AN SSSR 88 no. 5, 1953

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1953. Unclassified.

31934. GOLDIN, M. I. Mikroby v
[illegible] Mikrosfera zemli. 1953.
p. 361-72. 7 illus. Text in Russian.
Title tr.: Microbes in the air.

Contains account of the horizontal and
vertical distribution of microbes in the

34934 CONT

atmosphere. The paucity of microbes in the Arctic and after snowfall, as well as in the upper atmosphere and over open seas, is discussed and explained.

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515630005-6"

GOL'DIN, M. I.

Viruses

Pathogenic microbes and viruses, R. A. TSion. Reviewed by M. I. Gol'din. Fel'd. akush No. 1 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953, Unclassified.

GOL'DIN, M. Sep/Oct 53

USSR/Biology - Agriculture, Virus Diseases of Plants

"New and Convincing Proof of the Reproduction of Plant Viruses in the Bodies of Insects," M. Gol'din

Mikrobiologiya, Vol 22, No 5, pp 616-618

On the basis of work done by American, British, and Japanese investigators (5 refs), discusses reproduction of viruses of plant diseases in the bodies of insects which transmit these diseases but suffer no ill effects themselves. Concludes from the published data that the viruses do reproduce in the bodies of insects, that insects rather than plants may form the natural reservoirs of virus diseases affecting plants, and that there is no essential difference between plant viruses and animal viruses.

Source #26479

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515630005-6"

GOL'DIN, M.I.

Gol'din (M. I.). Мозаика у Подорожника. [*Plantago* mosaic.] Докл. Акад. Наук СССР [*C.R. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S.*, N.S.], 88, 5, pp. 933-[illegible], 2 figs., 1953.

Studies at the Institute of Microbiology, Academy of Sciences, [? Moscow], U.S.S.R., on the mosaic virus of plantain (*Plantago major*) [*R.A.M.*, 21, p. 237] indicate that it differs distinctly in chemical constitution from tobacco mosaic virus, particularly in the content of aromatic amino acids and sulphur (three times more in *Plantago* mosaic virus). The latter is easily sap transmitted to tobacco, tomato, and *Plantago*, necrotic spots (2 to 3 mm. in diameter) appearing on infected leaves in three to four days and finely patterned mosaic symptoms in seven to ten. *Nicotiana glutinosa* and petunia reacted to both *Plantago* mosaic and tobacco mosaic with local necrosis only.

Review of Applied Mycology
Vol. 33 Apr. 1954

Addition of 0·1 N hydrochloric acid to plant tissues dissolved the characteristic crystalline inclusions, which were stained bright red with fuchsin and green with Janus green.

The differences in the reactions of tomato and *Plantago* to *Plantago* mosaic virus are reflected in the morphology of the cell inclusions.

GOL'DIN, Mark Iosifovich.

Virus inclusion bodies in plant cells. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1954. 106 p.
(55-34234)

SB736.G6

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515630005-6"

MILENUSHKIN, Yu.I.; GOL'DIN, M.I., redaktor; REDIN, Ye.I., redaktor; NEVRAYEVA, N.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Nikolai Fedorovich Gamaleia: sketch of his life and scientific work] Nikolai Fedorovich Gamaleia; ocherk zhizni i nauchnoi deiatel'nosti. Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR, 1954. 157 p. (MLRA 8:3)
(Gamaleia, Nikolai Fedorovich, 1859-1949)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515630005-6

GOL'DIN, M. I.

Luminescent microscopic analysis of virus inclusions in a plant cell. M. I. Gol'din. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 95, 857-9(1954).—For luminescent microscopic detn. by luminescence analysis of virus particles in plant cells (mosaic infection) aurophosphine and Acridine Orange give the best results. The virus inclusions give green luminescence, although their nucleoprotein compn. may be expected to give a red color; the latter appears to be the result of partial decompn. If the specimens are treated with CCl_3CO_2H at 0°, luminescence ceases in the nucleus and the chloroplasts but the inclusions show bright orange-red luminescence. Hence the treatment with CCl_3CO_2H (5%) is recommended for pretreatment of the specimens.
G. M. Kholapoff

Translation M-560, 28 Aug 55

USSR/ Biology - Phytopathology

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 50/56

Authors : Gol'din, M. I.

Title : Inclusions in cow wheat (Melampyrum, Nemorosum)

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 99/5, 855-857, Dec 11, 1954

Abstract : The finding of albumen inclusions in cow wheat is reported. The chemical composition of these inclusions found in cow wheat, and other representatives of this family, was established through cytochemical investigation. Six references: 2-USSR and 4-German (1885-1951). Table; illustrations.

Institution: Academy of Sciences USSR, Institute of Microbiology

Presented by: Academician V. N. Sukachev, October 11, 1954

RAUTENSHTEYN, Ya.I.; KRASIL'NIKOV, N.A., GOL'DIN, K.I., redaktor; GRAKOVA, Ye.D., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Bacteriophagy; general information on the phenomenon of phages and their significance for some industries] Bakteriofagiia; obshchie svedeniia o iavlenii fagii i ego znachenii v riade proizvodstv. Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR, 1955. 141 p. (MLRA 9:1)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR, (for Krasil'nikov)
(Bacteriophagy)

GOL'DIN, Mark Iosifovich; MISHUSTIN, Ye.N., doktor biologicheskikh nauk, nauchnyy redaktor; GOLUBKOVA, V.A., redaktor; YUSFINA, N.L., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Microbes around us] Mikroby vokrug nas. Moskva, Gos. kul'torosvetizdat, 1956. 15 p. (MIRA 10:4)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Mishustin)
(Micro-organisms)

GOL'DIN, M.; BRODSKIY, V.; FEDOTINA, V.

Microspectrophotometry of protein inclusions in plant cells. Zhur. ob.biol. 17 no.5:393-395 S-O '56. (MIRA 9:12)

1. Institut mikrobiologii Akademii nauk SSSR, Institut morfologii zhivotnykh imeni A.N.Severtsova Akademii nauk SSSR.
(PLANT CELLS AND TISSUES) (NUCLEOPROTEINS)
(SPECTROPHOTOMETRY) (FLUORESCENCE MICROSCOPY)

USSR / Virology - Plant Viruses. E

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 9, 1958, 38196.

Author : Golubk, M. I., Fedotina, V. L.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Distribution of Protein (Virus) Inclusions in Different Cactus Species.

Orig Pub: Byul. Gl. botan. sada. AN SSR, 1956, No 26, 60-64.

Abstract: From these authors' data, the character of cactus mosaic, formerly described by other investigators, is not related to protein virus inclusions. As a result of investigating 60 cactus species, related to 16 different families, protein inclusions were found for the first time in the following 6 species: Echinocereus procumbens (individual threads, collected in a cluster); Phyllocactus

Card 1/2 40

GOL'DIN, M.I.

A new method for separating plant viruses. Dokl.AN SSSR 108 no.1: 151-152 My '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Institut mikrobiologii Akademii nauk SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom V.N. Shaposhnikovym.

(Viruses)

GOL'DIN, M.; FEDOTINA, V.

Electron microscope ixamination of Impatiens balsamina tissues for virus-like particles. Dokl. AN SSSR 108 no.5:953-954 Je '56.
(MLRA 9:10)

1. Otdel virusov rasteniy Instituta mikrobiologii Akademii nauk SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom V.N. Shaposhnikovym.
(BALSAMS) (VIRUSES)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515630005-6

GOL'DINA, Z. L.

✓A study of the tobacco mosaic virus by the method of ultrathin slices. M. I. Gol'din and V. L. Evdokina. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 111, 1116-19(1956).—Ultrathin slices of the tobacco tissues were examd. by electron microscopic method (cf. J. Brandes, *Naturwissenschaften* 42, 161(1955)) and typical microphotographs at 14000 × are shown. The Palade method of fixation (cf. *J. Expl. Med.* 95, 285(1952)) led to decompn. of most if not all the cryst. virus inclusions yielding artifacts. Fixation by much more rapidly penetrating 5% aq. CCl_3CO_2H readily preserved the normal cryst. inclusions of the virus making them amenable to examn. with even an ordinary high-power microscope at 700 ×; this method also reduces to the min. the formation of artifacts. It was shown that the virus aggregates in the cells to form relatively large aggregates of cryst. appearance although not all cells are populated in this manner.

G. M. Kosolapoff

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515630005-6"

GOLUBIN, N.I.

Reactions of Gomphrena globosa to tobacco mosaic virus [with summary in English]. Vop.virus. 2 no.3:168-171 My-Je '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN SSSR, Moskva.
(VIRUSES,
tobacco mosaic, reactions of Gomphrena g. hosts (Rus))

USSR/Virology - Plant Viruses. P-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 13, 1958, 62606

Author : Gol'din, M.
Inst : -
Title : Second Development of Virus Particles.

Orig Pub : Oktyabr', 1957, No 7, 176-178

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

GOL'DIN, M.I., doktor biol.nauk

Interesting experiments in microbiology. [illegible]
Ja '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Microbiology--Study and teaching)

USSR/Virology - Viruses of Plants. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 6, 1959, 23786

Author : Gol'din, M.I.

Inst : Institute of Microbiology, Academy of Sciences USSR

Title : Investigation of Virus Inclusions As a Method of Study of Viruses of Plants.

Orig Pub : Tr. In-ta mikrobiol. AN SSSR, 1958, vyp. 5, 258-264

Abstract : Investigations of virus inclusions by the author are summarized, considerations regarding the significance of inclusions in the doctrine of the nature of plant viruses are expressed. According to the data of the author and other investigators, virus inclusions are so far the only indication of symptomless virus disease of cacti. The formations of crystalline virus inclusions in the cells of potato plants may apparently progress by a

Card 1/2

USSR/Virology - Viruses of Plants. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 6, 1959, 23786

type of gelatinization and not only by a type of conservation. -- M.I. Gol'din

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515630005-6"

GOL'DIN, M.I., doktor biol.nauk; YURCHENKO, M.A., aspirant

Method of controlling tomato mosaic and tomato streak. Zashch.rast. ot vred. i bol. 3 no.6:36 N-D '58. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN SSSR.
(Tomatoes--Diseases and pests) (Mosaic disease)

GOL'DIN, M.I.; YURCHENKO, M.A.

Direct sowing in open ground as an antiviral measure in controlling tomato mosaic and streak. Trudy Inst. mikrobiol. i virus. AN Kazakh. SSR 3:166-168 '59. (MIRA 13:2)
(ALMA-ATA REGION--TOMATOES--DISEASES AND PESTS)
(VIRUS DISEASES OF PLANTS)

GOL'DIN, M.I.; MIKENICHEVA, Z.N.

Virological analysis of mountain plantations of potatoes in the Alma-Ata region. Trudy Inst. mikrobiol. i virus. AN Kazakh. SSR 3:169-172 '59. (MIRA 13:2)
(ALMA-ATA REGION--POTATOES--DISEASES AND PESTS)
(VIRUS DISEASES OF PLANTS)

GOL'DIN, M.I.

A simple universal technique for virological testing. Vop. virus 4 no.1:112 Ja-F '59. (MIRA 12:4)
(VIRUSES,
universal technic for virol. testing (Rus))

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515630005-6"

17(2), 17(4) SOV/20-128-1-49/58

AUTHORS: Gol'din, M. I., Vostrova, N. G.

TITLE: A New Strain From the Group of Tobacco Mosaic Virus, Producing Intranuclear Inclusions

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 128, Nr 1, pp 185-185 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: At the end of 1957 the authors found a virus not identical with the CI strain producing inclusions not only in the plasma, but also in the nucleus. It was called after the place of its discovery: Kazakh strain of the group of tobacco mosaic virus. In the USSR this was the first time that a virus producing intranuclear inclusions was found. Apart from a number of important properties characteristic of the common virus, Kazakh virus also shows properties characteristic of a number of viruses different from the tobacco mosaic virus. The authors worked out a method which allows long lasting observations under the microscope in vivo. Cilia and the neighboring tissue of young tobacco plants infected with Kazakh virus were examined by means of this method. Figure 2 shows the various forms of inclusions in the protoplasm and in the nuclei of cilia. It could

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SOV/[illegible] 43/5

A New Strain From the Group of Tobacco Mosaic Virus, Producing Intracellular Inclusions

[illegible] be observed that the development of inclusions in a cilium starts at the basal portion and proceeds towards the tip. The distribution of the inclusions in cells of hairs and tissue is irregular even in homogeneous tissues. An irregular distribution of virus particles could be observed in cilia as well as in cells of the epidermis. It was found that the virus flagellum, a process of the intranuclear inclusion, has distinct and blunt ends. Flagella completely developed in the protoplasm, have pointed thin ends. Although the ends develop simultaneously and in the same medium, they suffer in their structure. Apparently, the flagellum protruding from the nucleus also contains some nuclear substances. Virus flagella in the nucleus protruding from it and surrounding it, as well as flagella developed in the protoplasm, show a negative reaction with Feulgen's reagent. There are 3 figures and 6 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut mikrobiologii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Microbiology of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

Card 2/3

GOL'DIN, M.I., doktor biolog.nauk. Prinimala uchastiye DANILOVA, L.V., kand.biolog.nauk. MISHUSTIN, Ye.N., doktor biolog.nauk, nauchnyy red.; GUREVICH, Z.S., red.; YUSFINA, M.L., tekhn.red.

[In the world of invisible beings; album] V mire nevidimykh; al'bom. Sostavlen M.I.Gol'dinym pri uchastii L.V.Danilovoi. Nauchn.red. E.N.Mishustin. Moskva, Izd-vo "Sovetskaia Rossiia," 1960. 40 plates (in portfolio). (MIRA 13:12)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Mishustin).
(MICROBIOLOGY--PICTORIAL WORKS)

GOL'DIN, M.I., YURCHENKO, M.A.

Big bud of tomatoes and virus yellows in the Alma-Ata region.
Trudy Inst. mikrobiol. i virus. AN Kazakh. SSR 5:139-147 '61.
(MIRA 15:4)
(Alma-Ata region--Tomatoes--Diseases and pests)
(Virus diseases of plants)

GOLUBIN, M.I.; YELISEYEVA, Z.N.

Virus diseases of potatoes. Vest.AN Kazakh.SSR 17 no.1:95-97 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:1)

(Potatoes--Diseases and pests) (Virus diseases of plants)

PROTSENKO, A.Ye.; LEGUNKOVA, R.N.; GOL'DIN, M.I., doktor biol. nauk, otv. red.; PASHKOVSKIY, Yu.A., red.izd-va; SUSLKOVA, L.A., tekhn. red.

[Technique of electron microscopic investigations in phytopathology] Tekhnika elektronnomikroskopicheskikh issledovanii v fitopatologii. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1962. 46 p. (MIRA 15:10)

(Plant diseases—Research) (Electron microscopy)

GOL'DIN, M.I.; YELISEYEVA, Z.N.

Investigation of virus diseases of potatoes in the mountainous areas of Alma-Ata Province. Trudy Inst.mikrobiol.i virus.AN Kazkah. SSR 6:203-210 '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(ALMA-ATA PROVINCE--POTATOES--DISEASES AND PESTS)
(ALMA-ATA PROVINCE--VIRUS DISEASES OF PLANTS)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515630005-6"

COL'DIN, M.I.; YELISEYEVA, Z.N.

Etiology of potato leafroll in the high-mountain and other areas of Alma-Ata. Trudy Inst.mikrobiol.i virus.AN Kazkah.SSR 6:211-215 '62. (MIRA 15:8)

(ALMA-ATA--POTATO LEAFROLL)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515630005-6"

GOL'DIN, M.I.; YURCHENKO, M.A.

Tomato mosaic in Kazakhstan. Trudy Inst.mikrobiol.i virus.AN Kazkah.SSR 6:216-222 '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(KAZAKHSTAN--TOMATOES--DISEASES AND PESTS)
(KAZAKHSTAN--MOSAIC DISEASE)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515630005-6"

L'VIN, Mark Iosifovich; [illegible], M.S., doktor sel'skokhoz. nauk, prof., otv. red.; [illegible], T.A., red.izd-va; POLYAKOVA, T.V., tekhn. red.

[Virus inclusions in plant cells and the nature of viruses] Virusnye vkliucheniia v rastitel'noi kletke i priroda virusov. Moskva, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1963. 202 p. (MIRA 16:12)
(Virus diseases of plants)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515630005-6"

GOL'DIN, M.I.; BUDAGYAN, Ye.G.

Effect of plant juices on the tobacco mosaic virus. [illegible] AN Arm. SSR. Biol. nauki 16 no.9:[illegible]-81 '63 [illegible]

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN Armyanskoy SSR.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515630005-6"

GOL'DIN, M. I.

"Filtration of [illegible] via air."

Report presented at Conf. on Fire [illegible]. Moscow, 1-[illegible]

Inst'ut Mekhan' [illegible] AN SSSR, Moscow.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515630005-6

L 33528-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5005477

Zapon and brought into contact with NIKFI photographic film of type MK and exposed for 10 to 30 days at 2 to 5C. For the St.3/Khl8N9T pair, the comparison of the microstructure with the autoradiograms shows the amount of Fe migrations in the St.3-Khl8N9T pair. The Ti/steel St.3 pair shows a boundary of several strata whose thicknesses and structures depend on the temperature and pressure during lamination. Orig. art. has: 4 radiographs.

ASSOCIATION: Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallov (Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Metals)

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: OC, MM

NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515630005-6"

GOL'DIN, M.L., inzhener.

The use of radioactive isotopes in the cement industry. [Cement 22 no.5:6-10 S-O '56. (MLRA 10:1)
(Cement industries) (Radioisotopes--Industrial applications)

GOL'DIN, M.L.; PROKHOROV, G.A.; FEL'DMAN, L.S.

Automatic device for checking the hardness of parts by means of residual induction. Zav. lab. 23 no.3:357-361 '57. (MLRA 10:6)
(Metals--Hardening) (Automatic control) (Magnetic testing)

GOL'DIN, M.L., inzh.

Estimation method of determining the density of slurry by the absorption of rays. TSement 23 no.6:21-24 N-D '57.
(MIRA 11:1)

(Cement industry) (Gamma rays -Industrial applications)

AUTHOR: Gol'din, M.L., Prokhorov, G.A., Fel'dman,L.S. 32-9-31/43

TITLE: A Device for the Determination of the Strength of Small Particles According to Residual Induction (Pribor dlya opredeleniya tverdosti melkikh detaley po ostatochnoy induktsii)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1957, Vol. 23, Nr 9, pp.1129-1131 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: With reference to the description of the device TAM-1 in Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1957, 3, 357 the description of a new construction of the device TAM-2 is here given. This is intended for the strength test of small parts by means of residual induction. Instead of a mechanized switch a photoelectric switch, which responds in the case of parts with a cross section of 2 mm and more, is used. The sensitivity of the device is increased by the introduction of additional amplification cascades in the amplifier unit. Holding up the part in the magnetizing coil is brought about by a special construction of the magnetic stabilizer. There follows a description of the device. It has already been introduced into production and controls 30 different small parts made of steels: 20KhN3A, 2Kh12, 30KhGSA. As residual induction in parts with a sufficiently high demagnetization factor is proportional to coercive force, the applicability of the control of a thermal treat-

Card 1/2

A Device for the Determination of the Strength of Small Particles According to Residual Induction

ment of the type of steel concerned within a certain domain of strength can be judged on the device TAM-2 also on the basis of the relationship between coercive force and strength. As shown by investigations, a control of the quality of thermal treatment after residual induction of parts is impossible in the case of steels 45, 40KhN, 40KhNMA and 38KhA, because there is no unique relationship between strength and residual induction within the domains of strength of these parts which are of practical interest. There are 2 figures and 1 table.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Editorial Board of Publ: V.I. Ivashkin, Academician (Resp. Ed.), N.N. Semenchenkov (Deputy Resp. Ed.), Yu. S. Zamyatnin (Deputy Resp. Ed.), L.K. Tatarinov, L.I. Verkhovskiy, S.T. Nazarov, L.I. Petrenko, and N.G. Zelevinskaya (Secretary).

Ed. of Publishing House: P.N. Belyanin; Tech. Ed.: T.P. Polenova.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for specialists in the field of machine and instrument manufacture who use radioactive isotopes in the study of materials and processes.

COVERAGE: This collection of papers covers a very wide field of the utilization of tracer methods in industrial research and control techniques. The topic of this volume is the use of radioisotopes in the machine- and instrument-manufacturing industry. The individual papers discuss the applications of radioisotope techniques in the study of metals and alloys, problems of friction and lubrication, metal cutting, engine performance, and defects in metals. Several papers are devoted to the use of radioisotopes in the automation of industrial processes, recording and measuring devices, quality control, flowmeters, level gauges, safety devices, radiation counters, etc. These papers represent contributions of various Soviet institutes and laboratories. They were published as Transactions of the All-Union Conference on the Use of Radioactive and Stable Isotopes and Radiation in the National Economy and Science, April 4-12, 1957. No personalities are mentioned. References are given at the end of most of the papers.

AUTHOR: Bol'shin, N. L.

TITLE: Determination of the Density of Iron-Ore Pulp in Gamma Ray Absorption

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya Energiya, 1958, [illegible] (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The composition of the material to be investigated was: SiO_2 - 29,04%, Al_2O_3 - 1%, Fe_2O_3 - 64,33%, CaO - 3,05%, MgO - 2,58%, and other contaminations - 1,5%. This mixture is in a mechanical system pressed through a tube with a diameter of 2 cm ∅. On this occasion, it is also attained that the tube is firmly filled. The tube is now penetrated by a well collimated gamma-ray. The intensity of the gamma-ray is now weakened to different degrees in dependence on the density of the mixture. The absorption can be represented by the empirically obtained formula: $I_p = 10{,}8\,e^{-3{,}36\mu_p}$

The linear absorption coefficient of the mixture μ_p was determined in three different manners. The first method measured the weakening of the gamma-rays of Cs[illegible] in passage through lump-shaped rock which had the same [illegible] as the material

Card 1/2

Determination of the Density of Iron-Ore Pulp in Gamma Ray Absorption

This measurement was made in the laboratory of the [illegible] In the second method a special apparatus was used and the linear absorption coefficient was determined from the mass absorption coefficient. The third method consists of the determination by calculation of the absorption coefficient. The coefficients obtained in these three methods agree closely with each other to 1,2 - 1,2 %. There are 2 figures, 2 tables and 2 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: February 2, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

1. Iron ores-Gamma ray absorption-Measurement 2. Gamma rays-Absorption-Measurement

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515630005-6"

117-[illegible]-7-11/[illegible]

AUTHOR: Gol'din, M.L., Krivchikov, [illegible]., [illegible], [illegible]. Sirotin, L.I., Engineers

TITLE: Gamma-Relay for Ore-Mining Equipment (Gamma-rele dlya rudnichnogo oborudovaniya)

PERIODICAL: Gornyy zhurnal, 1958, Nr 7, pp 40-41 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Khar'kovskiy zavod kontrol'no-izmeritel'nykh priborov (The Khar'kov Testing and Measuring Devices Plant "KIP") has built a gamma-relay for the mining industry. The laboratory studied various operating relays and concluded that detectors of gamma-relay radiation must be fed by direct current. Halogenous counters must be used as detectors. The intensity of their feed is almost equal to the anode feed of the electronic tubes used in the gamma-relay, and a power rectifier could be built. The authors give a detailed description of the device. The use of several such relays at the crushing plant YUZhGP showed that the flow on the transmitting belt could be efficiently controlled, thus avoiding clogging or breakage of the belt. There are 2 photos, 1 schematic diagram and 1 Soviet reference.

Card 1/1

1. Mining equipment 2. Gamma relay-Applications

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515630005-6"

AUTHOR: Gol'din, M.L. SOV/133-58-6-9/21

TITLE: Automatic Contactless Device for Measuring Solid in a Liquid Pulp (Avtomaticheskiy beskontaktnyy izmeritel tverdogo v zhidkoy [illegible]'pe)

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye Metally, 1958, Nr 6, pp 62 - 66 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The method now considered most suitable for determining pulp density is based on the relation between this and the absorption of gamma radiation. The first apparatus was made in 1954 under the direction of Ye.G. Kardash (Ref 1) and this was followed in 1955 by one made at Nitteplopribor under the direction of G.G. Iordan and L.S. Furman. The Kharkovskiy zavod kontrol'no-izmeritel'nykh priborov (Kharkov Instrument Works) has produced an improved variant, based on work carried out in 1956. This is based on an ionisation-chamber detector (Ref 8) of the multiple-layer type (Figure 2), this being preferred to the cylindrical on the basis of a comparison of the volt-amp characteristics (Figure 1).

Cs^{134} is used as the source to irradiate the working and compensating cells (Figure 3). In main the [illegible]

Card 1/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515630005-6"

Automatic Contactless Device for Measuring Solid in a Liquid Pulp

model of the device (Figure 4) special attention was paid to safety. It was mounted about 1 m from the classifier overflow at the Yuzhnyy gorno-obogatitel'nyy kombinat (Southern Mining-beneficiation Combine) in Krivoy Rog, protected by a lead-filled steel hemisphere. Laboratory tests have shown an accuracy of ± 1%; full-scale tests at the combine are going on.
There are 4 figures and 10 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy zavod KIP (Khar'kov Instrument Works)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515630005-6"

GOL'TIN, M. L., Candidate Tech Sci (diss) -- "The use of gamma-radiation to determine the density of pulp in the automatic control of the dressing of iron ore". Moscow, 1958. 10 pp (Acad Sci USSR, Inst of Mining), 150 copies (KL, No 22, 1958, 114)

15 (6)

AUTHOR: Goldin, M. L.

TITLE: The Automatic Contactless Control of Various Material Levels and of the Density of Slurry ("Avtomaticheskiy beskontaktnyy kontrol' urovney razlichnykh i plotnosti pul'pы)

PERIODICAL: Tsement, 1959, No 1, pp 27 - 28 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author states that the laboratoriya radioaktivnykh metodov Khar'kovskogo zavoda kontrol'no-izmeritel'nykh priborov (KIP) (The Laboratory of Radioactive Methods of the Khar'kov Plant of Controls and Meters) has produced and tested a type of control transmitter. It is a gamma relay for indicating the layer level of any mineral substance, and a contactless density meter. The scheme of the gamma relay is shown in a diagram (fig. 1). The gamma relay receiver is fed from a [illegible] as shown in a diagram [illegible]. The density of the pulp is measured by an SPP-5 meter. The problem of measuring density is solved by the compensatory method, using an ionization chamber as a radiation detector. The electronic scheme

Card 1/2

The Automatic Contactless Control of Various Materials Levels and of the Density of Slurry.

is given in a diagram (Fig. 3). It follows from laboratory and industrial experiences that for a density of 2.2 kg/l, the accuracy in setting the density reliably lies within the limits of 1%. The author concludes by saying that the application of a gamma meter solves various problems relative to the control of material levels such as clinker, limestone, slurry and others. Also the use of a contactless density meter permits the automatic regulation of the slurry's density in conformity to the contactless transmitter's indications.
There are 3 diagrams.

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515630005-6"

SOV/127-59-1-21/26

AUTHORS: Plaksin, I. N., Corresponding Member of the AS USSR, Gol'din, M. L., Engineer

TITLE: The Measurement of the Pulp Density by Gamma Rays (Izmereniye plotnosti pul'py gamma luchami)

PERIODICAL: Gornyy zhurnal 1959, Nr 1, pp 71-74 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Experiments on determining the pulp density in a concentration plant are described. The contractless method of measuring the pulp density is quoted as most efficient and as corresponding to requirements of the mining industry. Experiments on analysing the technological process of ore dressing were carried out in the concentration plant of the Krivoy Rog South Concentration Combine. As result of these experiments it was found that the spilling threshold of the classifier is one of the most convenient places for measuring pulp density. A collecting device for securing a correct measuring of pulp density was developed during above mentioned experimental work. This collecting device was installed on the spillway threshold of the collector. Its purpose is to secure a complete filling of the pipe duct of the classifier

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The Measurement of the Pulp Density by Human Eyes

and in this manner to realize a correct functioning of the latter. This cradle-shaped device serves as well to avoiding the sagging of hard ingredients, thanks to an experimentally fixed, 100° arrangement of its sidewalls. There are 1 set of graphs, 1 diagram and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut gornogo dela AN USSR (Institute of Mining Engineering of the AN USSR), Khar'kovskiy zavod KIP (KIP Khar'kov Plant)

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14(5) SOV/127-59-3-13/22

AUTHORS: Gol'din, M.L., Generalov, G.S., Krivchikov, A.F., Dolgallo, G.M. and Laskovets M.P., Engineers.

TITLE: The Industrial Trials of a Radioactive Meter for Pulp Density (Promyshlennyye ispytaniya radioaktivnogo izmeritelya plotnosti pul'py)

PERIODICAL: Gornyy zhurnal, 1959, Nr 3, pp 55-57 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors propose a method of measuring the pulp density with the aid of radioactive isotopes, and describe the apparatus used in the experiment. A stream of gamma-rays from a fixed source RI (figure 1) passes through the tube T and compensatory taper K simultaneously, exposing to rays two ionizing chambers, working chamber RK and compensational chamber KK which have a common collecting electrode. The ion current, originating in the working chamber is the function of the pulp density. Changes in pulp density cause the change in importance of the gamma-ray stream penetrating into the working chamber, and

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The Industrial Trials of a Radioactive Meter for Pulp Density.

a differential ionizing current originates in the chambers. This current finally reaches a contactless ferro-dynamic DF indicator and a secondary VF set with a similar indicator. The VF set marks the oscillation of the current on a diagrammatic sheet of paper. When compared with the results of laboratory tests, inscribed density indications differed by 0,4%. There is 1 diagram and 1 graph.

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BUDAGYAN, Ye.G.; LOZHNIKOVA, V.N.; GOL'DIN, M.I.; CHAYLAKYAN, M.Kh.

Effect of gibberellinlike substances on the tobacco mosaic virus. Dokl. AN Arm. SSR 36 no.2:111-116 '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN Armyanskoy SSR i Institut fiziologii AN SSSR. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN Armyanskoy SSR (for Chaylakhan).

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515630005-6"

L 38246-66 EWT(1)/T JK

ACC NR: AP6028673 SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/166/005/1221/1222

AUTHOR: Gol'din, M. I.; Faykin, I. M.; El'piner, I. Ye.

ORG: Institute of Biological Physics, AN SSSR (Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR)

TITLE: Microflow induced by ultrasound waves in plant cells containing occlusions of tobacco mosaic virus

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 166, no. 5, 1966, 1221-1222

TOPIC TAGS: biologic vibration effect, virus, ultrasound, cytology

ABSTRACT: Cells of the hair-like fibers of tobacco plants that contained occlusions of the tobacco mosaic virus were subjected to the action of ultrasonic vibrations by bringing within microscopic distance of single cells a point source of ultrasound waves (a needle with a point having a diameter of 0.1 mm). The amplitude of vibrations of the needle point was 1.0-2.0 microns. Microscopic observation of cells containing crystalline plates of the common tobacco mosaic virus showed that the virus crystal in the cell rotated and moved from one end of the cell to the other under the action of microflow currents induced in the cytoplasm by ultrasound. The crystal did not disintegrate, as it does when the cell wall is injured. Occluded crystal aggregates of the

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UDC 577.2.3.082

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L 38249-66

ACC NR: AP6028673

cyphomander strain of tobacco mosaic virus moved as a whole under the effect of ultrasound and did not disintegrate into component crystals. The long thread-like occlusions of the Kazakh strain of the virus were subjected to gyrations and winding motions, but also remained unaltered. Virus particles dissolve rapidly in cell juice: apparently they remained in the cytoplasm. One may assume that the crystal virus aggregates were organically bound to microscopic and submicroscopic cell structures and rotated together with them under the action of the flow induced by ultrasound. The vacuoles in the cytoplasm that were filled with cell juice also remained intact. This article was presented by Academician A. A. Imshenetskiy on 6 April 1965. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [JPRS: 36,932]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 02Apr65 / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515630005-6"

ACC NR: AP6031666 SOURCE CODE: UR/0216/66/000/005/0760/0766

AUTHOR: Gol'din, M. I.; Agoyeva, N. V.; Tumanova, V. A.

ORG: Institute of Microbiology, AN SSSR, Moscow (Institute microbiologii AN SSSR)

TITLE: Use of a method of studying virus inclusions in tissue culture and isolated plant cell experiments designed to investigate interactions between viruses and their host plants

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya biologicheskaya, no. 5, 1966, 760-766

TOPIC TAGS: plant physiology, plant injury, plant disease, host plant, virus, plant disease virus, virus inclusion, PLANT METABOLISM, PLANT MORPHOLOGY

ABSTRACT: Experiments were conducted to determine to what degree and under what conditions the study of viral inclusions in plant cells facilitates analysis of host cell-virus particle relationships, both in tissue cultures and in individual cells. Kazakh-strain TMV inclusions were found in 50% of the cells of tested calluses and, on the average, in every fifth cell of callus sections. Thus, frequency, abundance, and diversity of the kinds of inclusions in the cellular cytoplasm and nucleus may be useful indicators for use in long-term

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UDC: 632.3

tissue culture studies. However, viral inclusions in tissue culture cells possess unique properties. Iwanovskiy crystals are retained for long periods in dead tissue-culture cells. Inclusions of X-strain TMV were found not only in individual tissue culture cells, but also outside the cells in the nutrient, where they presumably can survive and multiply. Factors such as cytoplasmic density appear to have as much influence on inclusion formation as the number of virus particles. Long-term *in vitro* observations of callus cells containing viral inclusions suggest that in some cases these formations directly interfere with cell activity. Large aggregates of pointed or circular viral inclusions of Kazakh-strain TMV can congest the endoplasmic reticulum, thus impairing normal intracellular metabolism. One advantage of this method is that tissues can be studied grossly and do not have to be prepared for electron microscopy. Orig. art. has: 6 figures.

[W.A. 50]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 16Nov65/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 006

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GOL'DIN, M.I., inzh.; LYAL'CHENKO, K.Ya., inzh.

Skating rink in the backyard. Gor.khoz. Mosk. 34 no.12:32-33 D '60. (MIRA 13:12)

(Skating rinks)

End

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